

## DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF MARINE MOLLUSCA OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

By JOS. C. VERCO, M.D., Lond., &c.

[Read May 7, 1895.]

**Murex Tatei**, *spec. nov.* Pl. ii., fig. 2, 2a, 2b.

Shell squarely pyriform, light, porous. Spire less than one-third the length of the shell. Nucleus conspicuous, papillate, one turn and a half, smooth, deep purplish-black, suture somewhat channelled.

Spire-whorls four, convex, roundly shouldered at the upper part; varices not quite regularly disposed, some continuous with those on adjacent whorls others not, well marked, breadth rather greater than height, rounded and reflected slightly, most prominent above the shoulder. Regularly disposed spiral liræ; six on the penultimate, fewer on the posterior whorls, about as high and as wide as the interspaces. These are completely covered with very regular thin close-set erect longitudinal laminae, very uniformly corrugated, so that between the liræ they are straight, and on the liræ are semicircular, with the convexity to the right. These semicircular corrugations are so uniform that their sides, which touch, seem to form thin spiral vertical plates with a longitudinal scalloping between, giving the shell an appearance of being covered with coral, or chain-stitch crochet work which is continuous over the varices.

Body-whorl ventricose, roundly angulated at upper part, nearly flat above this, sloping with slight convexity below, markedly contracted at midpoint between the suture and anterior extremity of canal. Varices five, about one to one and a-half lines wide and a line high, highest behind the shoulder. About 20 spiral liræ, alternately higher and lower, covered with the same crenulated longitudinal laminae as the spire. Aperture obliquely oval, very slightly contracted anteriorly. Outer lip simple, finely crenulated, and lirate for a line within. Outside thickened to two lines by about nine superposed scallopings, corresponding with the crenulations of the lip. Inner lip distinct, on the arcuate columella, continuous behind with the outer lip, smooth, thin, inflected at the lower part of the aperture, so as to partly cover the canal. Canal slightly longer than the aperture, nearly straight, deflected first to the left, then straight, then to the left, almost closed; shortly and sharply recurved at the an-

terior extremity. Color greyish-white. Reddish-brown inside from suture to shoulder, indistinctly visible outside in the interstices of the crenulations. Operculum horny, nucleus apical, anterior.

Length, 15 mm.; breadth between the varices, 7·5—including them, 9·5. Length of aperture, 5; breadth, 3; of canal, 6; of spire, 4 mm. One broken shell has an aperture of 5·5 mm. long, and a canal of 8 mm.

No *Murex* known to me so resembles it as to require a diagnosis.

*Habitat*.—Backstairs Passage, S.A. Dredged in 20 fathoms, one alive; 17 fathoms, one alive immature; 22 fathoms, one recent; ? depth, seven dead, three recent (*J. C. Verco*).

Type specimen in my collection. I have named it after the well-known President of the Royal Society.

**Murex** (POROPTERON, *Jousseaume*, 1880) **robustus**, *spec. nov.* Pl. ii., figs. 3, 3a.

Shell ovate trigonal, solid, spire not quite so long as body whorl. Whorls six, exclusive of nucleus. Nucleus slightly papillate one and a-half turns, dextral. Spire-whorls subconvex, nearly smooth. Sutures distinct, simple. Varices three, regular, almost continuous, each just behind that on the previous whorl, and ending posteriorly in a sinuous, stout, roundly-trigonal tube, directed towards the apex of the shell. On the left side of the varices are short, stout, spiral buttresses, three on the penultimate, from the lower suture to the base of the tube behind. Body-whorl convex, scarcely shouldered above. Varices three, low and stout, ending close to the suture in a tube, trigonal in section, stout and sinuous, like a horn, extending backwards, hollow, rugose, and showing the scar of closure, just to the left of the anterior edge. Surface of whorl rather rugged, with five or six obsolete spiral liræ, and sublenticular very fine, incised, longitudinal growth-lines. Aperture oval, slightly oblique, small, entire; peristome projecting as a thin, detached, simple, sharp lamina, from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. On the outside of the outer lip are six rounded, tubular, spiral ribs, extending to the margin of the varix (forming the "buttresses" of the varices on the spire); the most anterior is very short, and ends in the scar of the canal. Columella invisible. Canal completely closed; length just longer than the aperture; at its anterior end bent at a right angle, and then curved slightly to the right, with a capillary opening from a little behind the bend to the extremity, numerous fine, incised, longitudinal sinuous lines on its basal aspect. Labial varix saw-like, with nine forward-curved, claw-like processes; the central ones terminate the obsolete spiral liræ of the whorl, and from

their under surfaces give off five of the buttresses of the apertural lamina. About five small tubercles continue the series posteriorly on the proximal part of the variceal tube. Operculum horny, ovate, nucleus apical anterior. Ornament, in very young specimens, a chestnut-brown spiral line at the base of the variceal tube, and a second about the level of the lower end of the aperture.

Length, 14.25; breadth, 5.5 between the varices, 7 including them; spire, 6; body-whorl, 8.25; length of aperture, 3; width, 2; length of canal, 3.75 mm.

*Habitat*.—Backstairs Passage, 22 fathoms, three alive, and St. Vincent's Gulf, dredge siftings, ? depth or exact locality, 25 dead and alive of various sizes (*J. C. Verco*).

Type specimen in my collection.

It bears a superficial resemblance to *M. Angasi*, Crosse, but this is a narrower thinner shell, with a single curved (not sinuous) and open posterior variceal hook, an open anterior canal, and a simple aperture.

This shell resembles a *Typhis* in its sinuous posterior tube; but the variceal origin of the tube separates it from all the species of that genus, in which the canal is inter-variceal.

It differs from *T. triangularis*, A. Ads., in the absence of spiral liræ, and the closed straight canal. From *T. Japonicus*, A. Ads., = *T. arcuatus*, Hinds., in having no arched varices, no pseudo-varices, and its tubes not truncated. From *T. cancellatus*, Sow., in the very narrow varices along the canal.

***Trophon angustus*, sp. nov.** Pl. i., fig. 5, 5a.

Shell fusiform, sordid-white, lamellosely varicose; whorls six or seven, including the nucleus. Nucleus one turn and a-half, smooth, polished, blunt. Spire subturreted, whorls moderately convex, varices slightly higher than wide, six in each whorl; two or three broad obsolete spiral liræ, most marked just beyond the varices. Body-whorl slightly convex, contracted somewhat anteriorly; about five broad subraised spiral liræ, with two to five intervariceal longitudinal liræ, dividing the intervariceal areas into square spaces of varying size. Varices six, sinuous, posteriorly shortly convex to the right, straight in the middle, anteriorly openly and markedly concave to the right, in apposition over the dorsum of the canal; the last-formed rather higher than wide, but easily worn down; so that the earlier ones are wider than high, higher and narrower anteriorly. Aperture elongate-ovate, enamelled internally; outer lip varicose; columella arcuate, distinctly angled at junction with canal; inner lip thin, anteriorly slightly separate from columella, and very slightly curving over the canal; canal bent to the left,

moderately open, reflected, and notched. The shell has an inner hard enamel-like layer, and an outer of soft, porous, chalky consistence. This when perfect is nearly smooth, longitudinal and transverse markings being scarcely visible. When slightly denuded coarse and fine longitudinal lines become evident; when more denuded those are less marked and spiral ones are more manifest, numerous spiral incisions running along the broad liræ; and when the enamel only remains there are four or five subraised principal spiral liræ, with abundant fine interstitial striae, but no longitudinal intervariceal markings.

Length, 10 mm.; breadth, including varices, 4·25 mm.; length of spire, 5; of aperture, 2·5; breadth, 1·5.

*Habitat*.—St. Vincent Gulf; dredged in deep water, three individuals (*J. C. Verco*).

Type specimen in my collection.

From *T. Goldsteini*, Ten.-Woods, it is more slender (*T. Goldsteini* is 11·5 to 6, with the outer covering intact); varices are more arcuate and more approximate; whorls less angulate, less ventricose.

***Trophon levis*, sp. nov.** Pl. ii., fig. 5, 5a.

Obliquely ovate-fusiform, thin, sordid-white. Whorls seven. Nucleus indistinct, one turn and a half, slightly excentric. Spire elevated, acute, shorter than last whorl, as 12·25 to 17·5. Whorls nearly flat, sloping, obtusely angulated at lower third, sutures indistinct, shoulder with distant tubercles vanishing about middle of penultimate whorl, most marked at its commencement. Body-whorl subventricose, uniformly rounded, somewhat constricted at the base; nine low, broad, rather rude longitudinal costations at irregular distances; obsolete broad flat spiral elevations, broadest and lowest about the periphery, narrower and more valid anteriorly, where also longitudinal incremental striae are most marked; suture moderately distinct, irregular, crenulated in places by the ends of obsolete incremental lines. Aperture elongately oval, contracted posteriorly, opening widely into the canal in front; outer lip simple, thin, with wide shallow crenulations corresponding with the spiral liræ. Columella smooth, arcuate, slightly excavated; callus thin, spreading a little over the base, especially behind. Umbilicus rimate. Canal short, widely open, subsinistral, scarcely recurved, hardly notched. There is a complete, thin, soft chalky coating which smears and obscures the sculpture, but is evidently not an adventitious deposit. Three dark blackish-purple bands about a line in width visible inside the outer lip, in the posterior half of the aperture, the lowest one at its middle; two more, indistinct, at the junction with the canal, and two narrow and scarcely visible behind these. They lie between the spiral liræ. Operculum muricoid. Dentition, pl. iii., fig. 3, muricoid.



Length, 27·5 mm. ; greatest breadth, 16 mm. ; length of aperture and canal, 17·5 mm. ; greatest width, 7 mm.

*Habitat*.—Backstairs Passage, S.A. Dredged alive in 22 fathoms ; one example in my collection.

From *T. Flindersi* it differs by being much thinner, narrower, spire more acute, whorls less angulated, outer lip thin, not denticulated, columella not so excavated, umbilicus smaller, canal more open ; surface much less sculptured. *T. Flindersi* is a littoral shell. *T. levis* was dredged in deep water. It is possibly only an extreme variety resulting from its very different station.

***Triton mimeticus*, Tate (SIPHO ?).** Pl. 2, figs. 4, 4a.

In the Proc. Roy. Soc. of S.A. for June, 1893, p. 189, Prof. Tate described a shell which he referred provisionally to *Sipho*, recognising it as probably immature, and as needing further material to determine its generic location. This material has been furnished by two more specimens dredged by me in Investigator's Straits, one of which is slightly less immature than the type, and the other has formed two varices, and so established its position as a *Triton*. It is an interesting form in two respects, viz., the comparative length of its canal, and the delay in forming its first varix until about four and a-half whorls have been completed. I have given below a full description of the shell.

Shell ovately-fusiform, imperforate, rather thin. Whorls nearly six. Spire moderately elevated, one-third the length of the shell, as 7 to 21 ; whorls 5, including nucleus. Nucleus one turn and a-half, slightly oblique, apex nearly flat and forming a sharp angle with the short steep side in the first turn ; second turn subconvex. Spire-whorls, the first slightly and medially angulated, the second with a marked shoulder at first median, but gradually approaching the suture, which it reaches about the middle of the third spire-whorl and runs in apposition with it for the third of a revolution, when the first varix is formed, and the suture sinks again to reascend just before the next varix is produced. Suture distinct. Whorls subconcave behind the shoulder, with spiral liræ, increasing in number with the size of the shell, about six in the penultimate and two interstitial threadlets ; liræ rounded, narrow, about half the width of the interspaces ; longitudinal growth-lines at unequal intervals, making the spiral liræ somewhat moniliform ; obsolete longitudinal costæ, most marked at the angle, where they produce a row of tubercles, 15 on the penultimate whorl. Body-whorl large, angulation well-marked, with less pronounced carina in front, so as to divide the whorl into three equal parts ; concave behind the angulation, flat and sloping to carina, excavated

anterior to this. Seven well-marked, acute, rounded tubercles on the shoulder on the dorsal aspect, none on the ventral, present but much less valid on the carina. Spiral liræ eleven behind the angle, eleven to carina, and 22 to end of canal; sublenticular growth-lines, no longitudinal costæ; ventral surface very flatly convex, shoulder obsolete, carina absent, no tubercles, liræ faint. Aperture obliquely oval, sharply marked off from the canal; columella arcuate, inner lip thin, distinct, joining outer lip behind, and forming a minute sinus with it by means of a small tooth-like spiral callus. Outer lip thickened by an ascending external varix, bevelled inside to a sharp margin, seven or eight teeth internally, the anterior three or four doubled.

Length of aperture, 8.5 mm.; breadth, 6.5 mm.; canal, 5.5 mm., almost closed, curved obliquely to the left, slightly recurved. Ornament, irregular rusty blotches, with articulated rusty spots on carina. Total length, 21 mm.; breadth, 11.25.

*Habitat*.—Dredged, Tapley's Shoal, 12-16 fathoms. One, immature, dead (*Mr. Matthews*). Investigator's Straits, 15 fathoms, one dead; 20 fathoms, one immature, dead (*Verco*).

From *T. Bassi* it differs by spire more acute, nucleus much smaller, more acute and angled, varix later formed (in *T. Bassi* after three or three and a-half turns), whorls more angled and tuberculate, canal longer.

***Latirus aurantiacus*, sp. nov.** Pl. ii., fig. 1, 1a.

Shell ovate-fusiform, very solid. Spire elevated, shorter than the aperture. Whorls six, without the nucleus which is wanting; rather convex, roundly angled just below the middle, and provided with eight or nine rounded well-marked nodules, about equal in width to the intervals, and costate in the lower half of the whorls. Spiral liræ eight to ten, distinct, varying in size, devious, about equal in width to the interstices, and crossed by longitudinal rather distant scabrous lines of growth. Suture distinctly marginate, sinuous, ascending between the costæ, edge crinkled by imbricating growth lines. First and second whorls nearly destroyed by fine borings. Last whorl subventricose, shouldered at six lines from the suture, very slightly concave above, convex below, narrowing rapidly to its minimum at the middle point of the ventral surface; with nine very valid longitudinal costæ, flatly rounded, rather wider than the interspaces, highest at the shoulder, which abruptly points them, very slightly marked above the shoulder, gradually narrowing and subsiding below, to disappear at the middle of the base. Well-marked spiral liræ sub-equidistant (16 in the whorl), with an occasional spiral thread between the more distant (four in the whorl). Above the shoulder the liræ, five in number, are narrowest;

below it they gradually increase in size anteriorly, rounded, not quite as wide as the interstices. Whole surface roughened by close-set (two to the line) sub-vertical, imbricating, crinkled, incremental laminae. Suture rather widely margined, sinuous, generally ascending between the costae, conspicuously crinkled by longitudinal laminae. Umbilicus small, partly covered by the inner lip, which is somewhat reflected into it, left margin slightly corrugated by varix of the notch. Columella nearly straight in its lower half; three distinct equal plaits, slightly oblique, the lowest corresponding with the prolongation backwards of the varix of the apertural notch. Aperture obliquely ovate, an inconspicuous narrow ascending posterior sinus formed by the marginate suture. Canal about one-third of the whole aperture, open, wide, slightly deviated to the left, notched anteriorly, very slightly recurved. Outer lip acute, thin, a little everted, due to incipient formation of a costa, crenated by the spiral liræ of the whorl, which also form sulcations within; internally of a deep salmon color at the margin, fading into the polished bluish white throat, and with somewhat darker red lines in the lirate depressions. Inner lip thin, a little spread over the columella, and partially occluding the umbilicus, of a glistening pearly-white color with a rusty tinge, especially between the plaits and near the upper part of the aperture. Ornament, a rusty salmon color most marked near the margin of the aperture, nearly hidden elsewhere by some green adventitious deposit. Operculum ovate, acute, nucleus at anterior apex.

Length, 46 mm.; greatest breadth, 27 mm.; length of aperture, 27 mm.; width, 10 mm.; of spire, 19-20 mm.

*Habitat*.—Backstairs Passage, S.A.; 18½ fathoms, dredged alive, one individual in my collection.

The shell most allied appears to be *L. concentricus*, Rve. My shell is not so thick, the costae and liræ are more numerous and not so valid; the last whorl is longer relatively to the spire.

**Latirus Pulleinei**, *spec. nov.* Pl. i., fig. 1, 1a, 1b.

Shell elongately-fusiform, moderately thick. Whorls eight; nucleus absent from all the specimens (eight). Spire elongated, whorls regularly convex, with spiral liræ (on the penultimate six primary, and four smaller intermediate in the anterior part), acute, about one-third as wide as the interspaces, crossing over inconspicuous longitudinal rounded costellæ (15 on penultimate whorl), as wide as the intervals. Sublenticular longitudinal incremental striae not crossing the liræ. Suture distinct, slightly marginate. Last whorl regularly convex, with about 22 acute spiral liræ, and eight interstitial striae gradually becoming stouter anteriorly until they are as valid as the liræ; obsolete

longitudinal curved costellæ above the periphery, becoming gradually less conspicuous until they disappear, remaining longest close to the suture; near the aperture in a large example they reappear. Aperture obliquely-elongately-oval, descending into the canal, pinched into a tiny furrow posteriorly by the marginate suture. Outer lip simple, slightly sinuous, thin, finely crenated, obsolete lyrate internally. Columella subarcuate, sub-convex at the beginning of the canal; only a trace of callus, except anterior to the varix of the notch where it is subconcavely reflected, and forms a minute rimate umbilicus. The spiral liræ are almost quite obliterated at the inner lip, and three sub-raised thread-like plicæ are visible deeper in the throat, equal and equi-distant, and with the same obliquity as the spiral liræ, the highest at the centre of the aperture; sometimes a fourth exists close below them. Canal nearly as long as the aperture, sub-concave lengthwise along its left border, in the same sinistral oblique line as the aperture, wide, open, scarcely notched. Ornament, curved longitudinal rust-brown streaks on the summit of the costæ, sometimes broken into dots on the spiral liræ; at irregular distances on the body-whorl, and slightly sigmoid; crowded into a rusty area on the varix of the notch.

Total length, 51·5 mm.; greatest diameter, 19·5; length of aperture, 15·5; width, 6·5; length of canal, 11 mm. The relative lengths of the last whorl (including aperture and canal) and the spire vary slightly in individuals of the same size, and as the shell grows, the spire, which is at first shorter than the last whorl, becomes longer than it, as shown in the following series:—

Spire	7·75,	whorl	9·75,	as	79·5	to	100.
"	11·75,	"	14·25,	"	82·4	"	
"	13·5,	"	16,	"	84·4	"	
"	19,	"	22·25,	"	85·4	"	
"	28,	"	26·25,	"	106·9	"	

*L. Walkeri* of J. C. Melville, Proc. Malac. Soc. Lond., 1895, vol. I., No. 5, p. 221, pl. xiv., fig. 9, from Cossack, W. Australia, approaches it, but that shell is smaller, length 25 mm., more solid, costæ about half as numerous and more valid, suture not marginate, aperture with a distinct continuous inner lip, a thick everted or bevelled outer lip, and a more abrupt origin of the canal from the aperture. The above diagnosis is constructed from his plate and rather short description.

*Habitat.*—Eyre's Sand-patch, West Australia, many dead, *Mr. Pulleine* (after whom the shell is named), and *Verco*; Largs Bay, St. Vincent's Gulf (*D. J. Adcock*); subfossil, dredgings from Port Adelaide (*Dr. Perks*).



**Crassatella producta**, *sp. nov.* Pl. i., fig 2.

Shell compressed, solid, ovately-trapezoidal, equivalvular, inequilateral. Umbos conspicuous, acute, apposed, very slightly retroflected. Post-dorsal margin gently sloping, concave for one-fifth of its length next to the umbo, then almost straight; front dorsal margin scarcely convex, rapidly descending. Ventral margin nearly parallel with the post-dorsal, slightly approximating behind, uniformly subconvex, regularly rapidly curving upwards to form an almost circular anterior extremity; slightly ascending to join at a rounded angle the posterior margin. This is straightly truncated, nearly as long as the post-dorsal line in young specimens, about three-fourths in old ones, joining it at an obtuse angle of about  $120^{\circ}$ . Lunule long linear-lanceolate, smooth bevelled edges; right valve slightly including left; escutcheon, from the umbo almost the whole length of the post-dorsal margin, lanceolate, twice as wide as lunule, concave sides, sublenticular longitudinal striæ, left valve slightly overlapping the right. Well-marked post umbonal ridge to postero-ventral angle; surface flat behind it, subconvex elsewhere; markedly concentrically sulcated, seven ridges in the last five lines from the ventral margin, stout, acutely rounded, smooth (but for few microscopic incised lines, especially on their ventral sides), about equal in width to the interstices, which contain from one to three threadlets; straight behind the umbonal ridge and nearly parallel with the margin of the truncated posterior end, but with the angle at the ridge more open and rounded in the earlier ridges. Internally: right valve, triangular cartilage pit behind a single narrow triangular tooth, with a shallow triangular notch in it; lateral teeth, anteriorly a long linear furrow, the inner plate slightly triangularly projecting anteriorly, posteriorly the base of the escutcheon scarcely projecting and sharp; left valve, two cardinal teeth, diverging, anterior triangular stout and prominent with a long shallow triangular groove, posterior thin and lamellar; lateral teeth, anteriorly base of lunule slightly projecting and sharp, posteriorly a long linear furrow, inner plate slightly triangularly projecting at the posterior part. Ventral margin finely denticulated about half a line within the extreme edge, more minutely towards front lateral tooth, posterior truncated margin smooth. Ornament, light terra-cotta outside, deeper colored at the umbo, some specimens with many pink radiating lines of varying width from umbo to margin, and growing wider; some individuals pure white. Internally smooth, shining, white to deep flesh tint.

Dimensions, antero-post diameter, 10.25 mm.; umbo-ventral, 7.75; post-dorsal margin, 5.75; posterior, 3.5; depth of closed valves, 3.25.

*Habitat*.—Backstairs Passage, off Hog Bay, 16 to 18 fathoms, three valves ; 20 fathoms, 17 valves ; 22 fathoms, one alive, five valves ; depth not noted, seven alive, 295 valves (*Verco*.)

Type specimens in my collection.

***Crassatella micra*, *sp. nov.* Pl. i., fig. 3.**

Shell trigonally orbicular, rather compressed, equivalvular subequilateral, solid. Umbos acute, apposed, anteflected. Post-dorsal margin very short, at first convex, then almost straight, very rapidly descending ; front dorsal margin minutely excavated close to the umbo, then rapidly descending, almost straight ; the two margins form rather more than a right angle with each other. Ventral margin acute, uniformly convex, about a quadrant, ascending roundly into the posterior margin, and rather more narrowly into the anterior. Lunule rather large, elongate-ovate, somewhat indistinct, left valve slightly overlaps the right. Escutcheon linear-lanceolate, edges rounded, right valve includes the left. Surface flatly convex, deeply concentrically sulcated, seven ridges in the last three lines from the ventral margin, smooth, flatly-rounded, rather wider than the interstices, and not quite so high as wide. Internally, right valve, triangular cartilage pit behind a well-marked, triangular, cardinal tooth, in front of this is a short, vertical diverging tooth-like plate, in which ends the inner lamina of the anterior lateral tooth socket ; anteriorly is a linear groove, most marked at its front end, where the inner lamina projects slightly ; the post-dorsal margin lightly projects in a tooth-like lamina ; left valve, triangular cartilage pit, behind two diverging cardinal teeth, the anterior of which is the more oblique, prominent and stout ; base of lunule slightly prominent to form an anterior lateral laminar tooth ; posteriorly a long linear groove, with barely visible projection of inner lamina beyond the level of the outer ; inner margin not denticulated. Color light-horn tint, some specimens white with horn-tint about the umbo.

Dimensions, anterior-post diameter, 6 mm. ; umbo-ventral, 5·5 ; depth of closed valves, 2·5 mm.

*Habitat*.—Backstairs Passage, St. Vincent Gulf, S.A. ; dredged 20 fathoms, one alive ; 22 fathoms, one alive ; dredge siftings, depth not noted, probably about the same, six alive, 184 valves (*Verco*). Type in my collection.

*C. fulvida*, Angas, from Port Jackson, is allied, but is a transversely oval shell, being more produced anteriorly, much thinner and with proportionally fewer and stouter concentric ridges.

## EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

## PLATE I.

Fig.

- 1, 1a. *Latirus Pulleinei*, Verco; 1b. Details of sculpture.
2. *Crassatella producta*, Verco.
3. *Crassatella micra*, Verco.
- 4, 4a. *Trophon Goldsteini*, Ten.-Woods.
- 4b. Without its external coating, showing well-marked color bands.
- 5, 5a. *Trophon angustus*, Verco.

## PLATE II.

- 1, 1a, 1b. *Latirus aurantiacus*, Verco.
- 2, 2a. *Murex Tatei*, Verco.
- 2b. Details of sculpture.
- 3, 3a. *Murex robustus*, Verco.
- 4, 4a. *Triton mimeticus*, Tate.
- 5, 5a. *Trophon levis*, Verco.
6. *Typhis Yatesi*, Crosse.

## PLATE III.

1. *Radula* of *Trophon Flindersi*, Ads., and Ang.
2. *Radula* of *Trophon Assisi*, Ten.-Woods.
3. *Radula* of *Trophon levis*, Verco.
4. *Radula* of *Fusus australis*, Quoy.
5. *Radula* of *Fusus pyrulatus*, Reeve.
6. *Radula* of *Fusus Dunkeri*, Jonas.
7. *Radula* of *Fusus Lincolnensis*, Crosse.
8. *Radula* of *Fasciolaria coronata*, Lam.
9. *Radula* of *Siphonalia dilatata*, Quoy.

A REVISION OF THE RECENT GASTEROPODS OF  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

## PART I.

By JOS. C. VERCO, M.D., Lond., F.R.C.S., Eng., &c.

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It is proposed in the present paper to enumerate in order the species of the Families Muricidæ, Tritonidæ, and Fusidæ, as a contribution towards a complete catalogue of the recent gastropods of the Province of South Australia. Several circumstances have of late favored such an effort. (1.) The issue by Mr. D. J. Adcock in 1893 of "A List of Species of Aquatic Mollusca of South Australia," which provided local collectors with as accurate a catalogue of our shells as was then available. It has proved of considerable value, by enabling each conchologist to discover roughly what species he possessed not included among our known fauna. (2.) The formation of the Malacological Section of the